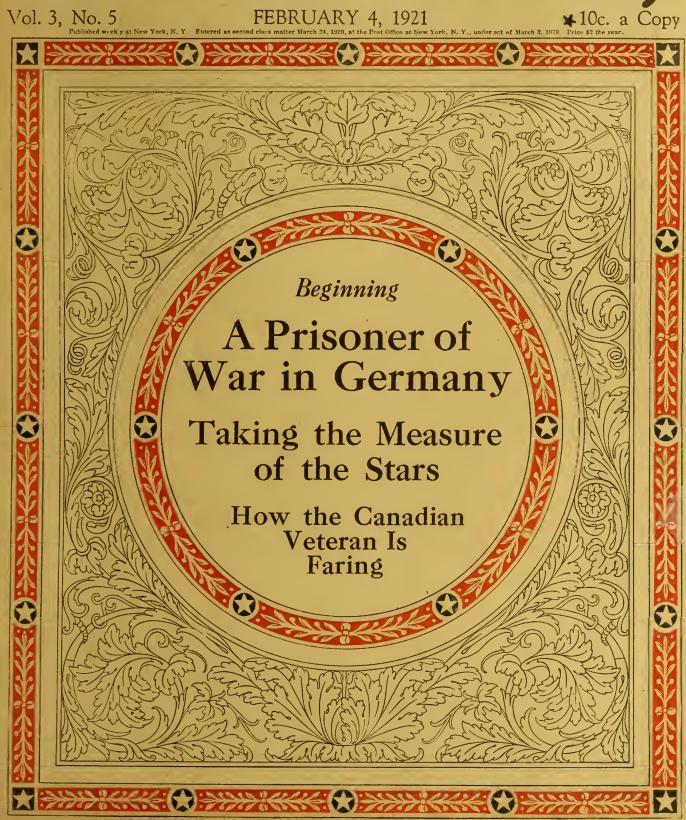
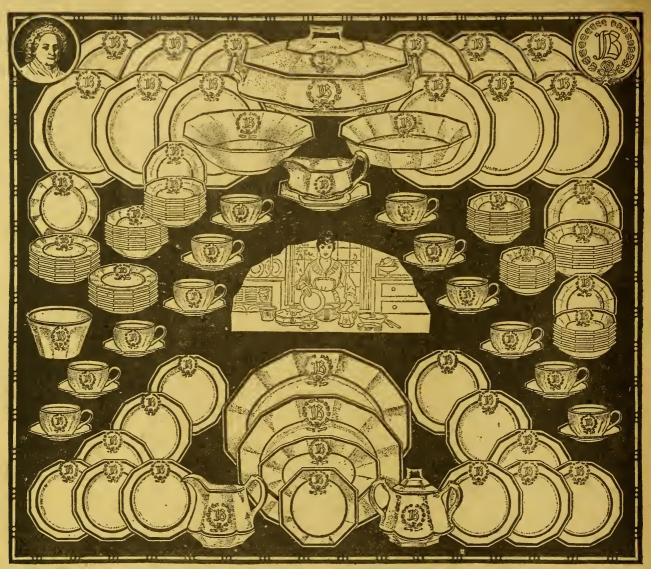
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PAGE 3

# A Prisoner of War in Germany

An American Officer's Experiences from His Capture on the Hindenburg Line to His Final Return to French Soil

A T about 10 A. M. on September 26, 1918, Captain William E. Blaisdell, commanding the Third Battalion of the 106th Infantry, then in line about one and one-half miles west of the mouth of the Tunnel of the Nord Canal, between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the most important point in the German defence, sent for his com-

pany commanders.
At that time I was in command of K Company, 106th Infantry, and reported at battalion headquarters at 10:30 A. M. Captain Blaisdell told me I was honored by being given the hardest nut to crack that any company had ever attempted; that six ineffectual attempts had been made to break through at this point and that the next morning at 5:30 A. M. we were to break through and my post, the post of honor, was to advance on the left of the regi-

There were but few maps available at this time and I was handed three. Before I left, Captain John F. Callahan, commanding M Company, was given his instructions and we talked over our plans for reconnaissance and plans for our advance.

Immediately upon returning I assembled my company officers, Lieutenants Willard M. Webster and Horace B. Scanlon, both of whom were posthumously decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for their gallant conduct in this attack, and we studied our positions and all the landmarks on the map and those

on our objective. In the afternoon the orders for the attack were received and Lieutenant Webster and myself went to Zebra Post, where part of my company was stationed, and to Yak Post, where a second part was stationed, and assembled all the men who were awake and explained the plans, the purpose of the attack, the importance of our gaining the objective and the features of the ground, so that they would un-derstand when they had ad-vanced to the objective, and instructed them as to organizing, blocking of trenches, selecting

## By HARRY F. SULLIVAN



THIS is the story of an American captain who went over the top in a hot sector, was rushed by some sixty Germans while in a shell-hole with two wounded men, shipped to the prison camp at Villingen, escaped, was recaptured, and remained in enemy hands until his release following the Armistice. It is a vivid personal narrative, without embellishment but that go into the making of an exciting adventure. Mr. Sullivan went overseas as a first lieutenant in Company

A, 106th Infantry, Twenty-seventh Division. He later was promoted to captain and transferred to Company K of the same regiment, which he was commanding at the time of his capture. He is now in the general insurance and real estate business.



Captains Sullivan, O. E. Safford and Arthur House, and Lt. Col. Levi G. Brown, senior American officer captured during the war, from a photo-graph taken at Villingen prison camp

of Lewis gun positions, mopping up and methods of resisting counter attacks.

The front assigned to my company was four hundred yards in width and the objective was a trench, a part of the old first line which was the farthest point east ever reached by the Allies up to that time. There Allies up to that time. There were three trenches (boyaus) leading into this from the Boche stronghold, the great Hinden-

burg tunnel.
We came back and took men who were holding trenches at company headquarters and re-lieved them in small groups and explained all plans and inten-tions, as we did to the outposts. We then reconnoitered, taking two sergeants with us, and decided on our route to reach the jumping-off point, where we had been ordered to be one hour before the zero hour.

About 11 P. M. I received sufficient message maps to enable me to give one to each sergeant and also received a map showing the lifts of the barrage.

Plans were arr nged to supply each man with two hundred rounds of rifle ammunition, five grenades, two days' rations, two canteens of water and a pick or shovel, all of which was to be carried in addition to rifle, bayo-net, slicker and pack. Each man was thoroughly inspected to see that he had these articles. The non-coms carried additional equipment. The members of the Lewis gun team carried extra magazines, spare parts and in some instances eight hundred additional rounds of ammuni-

One detachment from an outpost got lost and roamed around for about an hour before we were able to bring them to the ammunition dump, where they were inspected and given their extra luggage.

The night of September 26 was very rainy and the men were not awakened until 2 A. M. of September 27. It was our desire that they sleep as much as possible because we all realized how hard a fight we were to have and did not know when we could expect to get sleep again. At 3 A. M. Sergeant Major

Sharatz reported with orders that my company be used to load ammunition on some tanks which had been brought up and which were to bring the am-munition to a dump, the position of which was given to us on our orders. I complied with these orders, which delayed my company half an hour in starting, and then we started for our jumping-off point. It is the practice for one officer to lead and one officer to march in the rear so he may know if anything occurs. Lieutenant Web-ster led the company and I marched in the rear.

The adjutant had stated guides were to meet us, but when Lieutenant Webster reached this point the guides were not there. The Germans at this time were shelling us and using considerable gas, and all the men were wearing their gas masks. Lieutenant Webster, having previously reconnoitered the route with me, continued to proceed. He took a turn to the left,

this at the junction of two roads, some of the men following him, others continuing to go straight ahead, some others turning to

the right.

It was so dark that it was impossible to see more than three feet ahead with gas masks on, so I took off my mask, went to the right and sent the men who had taken that route to their proper places, then found the men who had gone straight ahead and sent them to their proper places and returned to the company. I discovered at this time that six men had been casualties, having been gassed. The concentration of gas was still very henvy.

The company was then being held up by German machine gunners firing along the road. I proceeded to the head of the company and sent Lieutenant Webster to the rear and led the company up to the jumping-off place. All positions had been assigned the previous day and there was comparatively little confusion in getting the men in their proper places.

No sooner had we arrived in the line than it was discovered that there were a great number of men from other companies on

the rond behind us. They were being held up by great volumes of machine-gun fire. Lieutenant Webster went out of the trench and brought

them in.

The Boche evidently knew that something was to occur, for he kept throwing Very lights, some of which dropped behind us. These lights lit up the front until it seemed almost as bright as day. The din was terrific, and the men moving about seemed like shadows passing a curtain. Men were being hit constantly. They dropped and were passed by the others. They were keen to get in, though everyone knew it was a real hell we were entering.

A T 5:15 A. M. I sent back a message to battalion headquarters that we to battalion headquarters that we were at the jumping-off place and were prepared to go. I then joined up with the company on my right, which was I Company of the 106th Infantry, and ascertained that a company of the 105th Infantry was to swing out and form a line to prevent the Boche from coming in behind us as we advanced. This company was getting in position at 5:15.

I spoke to one of the officers, who told me of his plans, which coincided with my instructions. We were anxiously waiting the minute for the advance, and it seemed that the machine guns which opened up several minutes before the artillery were just skimming over our heads.

At the minute of 5:30 bedlam let loose and our artillery fire fell directly in front of us. One minute before the zero hour every officer got set and jumped at the opening of the artillery to advance his men. The company advanced in two waves, two platoons in each wave, with a distance of approximately thirty to fifty yards between the waves. Before we had gone two hundred yards one of my sergeants rushed up to me and said that they were being held up by machine-gun nests. I ordered them to advance, as the barrage

LEPOPIRE

THE jump-off line of Captain Sullivan's company is indicated by parallel rows of dashes just at the right of the center of the map, and the dotted lines running from it mark the direction of the company's advance. The small crosses indicate the wire surrounding the strong points and along the rows of trenches. In the lower left-hand corner are the outskirts of the village of Lempire. The names of the roads and positions are those assigned them during the long British occupancy of this sector, and are taken from the official British war map. The whole region shown here slopes gently up to the dominating eminence of the Knoil, which lies directly in the path of the advance. Scale: 2 inches, 1 mile.

was lifting one hundred yards every three minutes, and if we did not keep up with it we should lose its protec-

Direction was maintained by com-pass bearing, as it was not yet daylight, and fifteen percent of the shells coming over were smoke bombs. Our artillery was sending over fifty percent high explosives, thirty-five percent shrapnel and fifteen percent smoke. To keep up with the barrage it was necessary to have the shrapnel burst directly over our heads. The force with which it left the gun earried the fragments forward and made it comparatively safe, with the exception of a few cases, for

the advancing troops to keep close to it.

We started to take prisoners before
we had gone two hundred yards, and one of our greatest difficulties was in sending them back, as our companies at this time were very small and we did not want to let any of our rifle strength leave the line. But this was quickly solved because of the numerous

men injured, those who were not severely wounded being used to take the prisoners to the rear. With both hands upraised, the Germans, in groups of thirty to fifty, were thus marched back under the escort of two Americans to a

During the morning of this advance at least 175 Germans were captured by my company alone. At a point in the sunken road east of Lempire a whole platoon was surrounded and taken after a short though fierce resistance.

Dead bodies were strewn throughout the advance, and the havoc wrought by the artillery and machine guns was terrific. No attention could be paid to the wounded. The object was to advance. The wounded would be taken care of later by the stretcher bearers.

A BOUT midway in the advance one A of my lieutenants, Lieutenant Webster, came to me and said he had lost his compass and wanted to be

shown the direction. I had an extra compass which I gave him. At this time I noticed a hole in his face made by a bullet. told him he had better go back and have it dressed, to which he replied that he wasn't done by a long shot and was going up to the line because we should need every officer we could possibly get up there.

With that he went forward, and shortly after this I saw him on the line which was our objective. He had again been wounded, having been hit in the chest, in the leg and in the arm. These wounds shortly after caused his death. He was in-deed one of our heroes, and I recommended him for the post-humous award of the D. S. C., which was subsequently granted.

Captain John F. Hardy, also of the 106th Infantry, was shot through the thigh in this attack and came to me to ask where the Third Battalion aid post was. I gave him directions for reaching it and he left for the rear. The man assisting him returned a few minutes later with the information that Captain Hardy had been shot through the head and killed.

In spite of the heavy losses,

we reached our objective and signaled that event by firing a rocket. We then proceeded to organize. company on my right had not advanced so rapidly as my company and were not on my flank. I discovered that they were from one hundred to two hundred yards in the rear and went to them to bring them up to the line.

The sergeant in command told me that their officer had been killed and he had stopped because he thought he was on his objective. He had about forty men with him and did not know the whomehouse of the rest of his rest. the whereabouts of the rest of his company. I advanced these men to the new line and sought to arrange for its de-fence. Part of the trench had been blocked by barbed wire and earth, and while the men carried entrenching tools, they did not have large picks or shovels with which to remove the obstacles.

This advance was made through a country most of which had formerly been farm land, but which was now (Continued on page 22)

# Taking the Measure of the Stars

Recent Discoveries Involving a Distant Relation of the Sun May Have a Vital Bearing on Our Own Family History

## By HAROLD JACOBY

Rutherfurd Professor of Astronomy, Columbia University

EADERS of this magazine have, of course, seen newspaper accounts of Michelson's remarkable measurement of Betelgeuse, the brightest star in the constellation Orion; and they have perhaps wondered why there should be so much scientific excitement about this matter. Why is this measurement so important and so interesting as compared with any other astronomic observation of which we might read? There is a very simple reason.

Ever since we have tried to study Nature, so as to satisfy that legitimate curi-osity we all feel as to her secrets, throughout all time, men have been most highly honored, discoveries most highly considered, when those men and those discoveries gave, not simply an extension or amplifica-tion of knowledge already in our possession, but rather an entirely new kind of

knowledge.
Thus, for instance, centuries before Christ, old Hipparchus made a catalogue of stars. He observed and recorded all the stars, some 1100 in number, that he could see, of course with his unaided eye, and the location of all those stars upon the sky.

To posterity he made known just where cach star appears in the heavens with respect to the celestial pole, celestial

equator, etc.

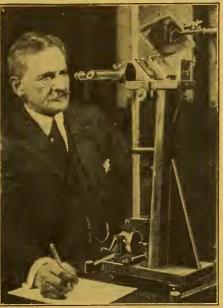
Other astronomers in subsequent generations repeated Hipparchus's observations with telescopes and other superior instruments of precision, until, in our time, the stars' locations on the sky are recorded with an accuracy so

great that the possible remaining un-certainty is not more than one-thousandth part of the uncer-tainty attaching to Hippar-

chus's work.

Such modern observing is a good example of increase in precision or accuracy; but the kind of knowledge remains the same as it was in Hipparchus's day. Hipparchus was a pioneer, who first did this thing; others have only repeated his experiments and observations with improved technical details.

A few other examples of pioneer work in astronomy are to be found in the Copernican discovery that the earth revolves around the sun; in Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation; in the application of the instrument called the "spectroscope" to the study of the chemical constitution of the heavenly bedies and to the measurement bodies, and to the measurement



(c) Underwood and Underwood

Professor Albert A. Michelson at work in his laboratory at the University of Chicago. Right, tower telescope for sun observation at Mt. Wilson Observatory, California. It was at Mt. Wilson that the actual experiments in star measurements were carried out

> of the velocities with which those bodies approach our earth or recede from it.

These observations are "classic" observations, destined to stand forth among the results of human accomplishments; and with them we must rank the Michelson observation, for it too satisfies the essential test in that it

gives us a new kind of knowledge.

This novelty consists in the size of a star being now for the first time

measured. Readers of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY may not all know what a star looks like in a telcscopc. It there appears just as a mere point or speck of light. We have long known that the star must really be a body of immense extent, but no telescope has ever yet been made which would magnify any of the stars into more than a mere dot or point.
The reason is to be found

in the extremely great dis-tances by which we are sundered from even the nearest stars. In other words, they are so far away that we cannot see how big they are; they all look as if they were quitc without

The situation is very different in the case of the planets of our solar system, planets of our solar system, such as Jupiter, Saturn and Mars. To the unaided eyc these also look like dots or points. They glitter somewhat, perhaps because we look at them through the terrestrial atmosphere or "air," and the air contains innumerable dust, particles innumerable dust particles and the like that are constantly in motion. But in the telescope these planets exhibit large round discs due to their spherical shape. Finally, the moon and sun show discs, even to the unaided eye, simply because they are near enough and big enough

to be more clearly seen.

We can measure such planetary discs in the telescope, but we do not thus obtain the second seco tain their true diameters directly, but only what we call their angular diameters. The accompanying diagram, for instance, shows what is meant by angular diameter in the case of the sun.

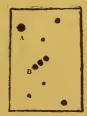
(Fig. 1. See next page.)

In this diagram the earth is

moving along its curved annual orbit around the sun. When the earth is at E<sub>1</sub>, two lines can be imagined drawn from the earth to the sun, and just touching the sun at apparite sides. Then the sun at opposite sides. Then the angle between these two lines is called the sun's angular diameter.

Later in the year, when the earth has advanced in its orbit to the position marked E2, two lines can again be drawn to the sun, and the angle between them will again be the sun's angular diameter. Now it will be noticed that the angular diameter as seen from E<sub>2</sub> is larger than as seen from E<sub>1</sub>. This is merely a result of the curved shape of the earth's orbit around the sun having carried the earth to a point  $E_2$  which is nearcr

## HOW TO FIND BETELGEUSE

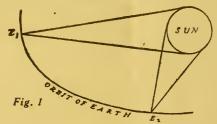


To locate Betelgeuse, the star measured by Dr. Michelson and found to have a diameter of 260,000,-000 miles, turn to the southern sky about nine o'clock on a clear night and look for the Belt of Orion (marked B in the diagram). At that hour the belt may be seen, slightly east of south, a little more than half way up from horizon to zenith. If you are as far south, say, as New Orleans, the

belt will be a little nearer the zenith than it is when seen from New York, Chicago or San Francisco. It consists of three fairly bright equal stars in a straight line, with the middle one exactly half way between the other two. The extreme length of the belt is about six times the diameter of the full moon. line of the belt slopes upward to the right. Betelgeuse (A in the diagram) is a reddish star above the belt and to the left of it a little, distant from the belt about three times the belt's own length. Betelgeuse is considerably brighter than the belt stars.

the sun than was the earth's former position at  $E_{\rm h}$ . All this amounts to little more than saying that the sun looks bigger when you are near it than it does when your distance from it is increased. But the true diameter or size of the sun, measured in miles, has not changed at all while the earth moved from  $E_1$  to  $E_2$ .

This whole matter of angular diameters is of essential importance for understanding the Michelson observa-For it is the angular diameter tion. Michelson measures with his that newly-invented apparatus. In other words, he measures upon the stars the very same thing we have long been



able to measure upon the sun, moon and planets, but which we could not measure upon the stars with our ordinary. telescopes, because, as has been said, the stars are all so distant that they show nothing but a dot in the telescope, and two lines cannot be imagined drawn to the opposite sides of a dot.

The technical details of the Michelson apparatus are doubtless too complicated to be of interest to the nonprofessional reader, nor have these details as yet become available in published form. But enough is known to enable us to understand the process in outline. Michelson takes advantage of the principle of "interference" in the theory of light.

Let us imagine, as scientific men believe, that light proceeds through the "luminiferous ether" of space in waves, much as the wind makes a wave pass across a field of standing grain. Each grain kernel is attached to the plant, and moves up and down as the stem of the plant bends to the breeze. The separate kernels do not travel across the field, but just move up and down in a sort of harmony, so that when

one is up a corresponding one is down. The result of this harmonious move-

ment is the appearance of a moving Just so light waves move through space, the ether particles moving harmonically back and forth across the direction in which the light is trav-

eling through space.
It is evident that two moving lightwaves, if they happen to meet, may cause two particles for the moment moving in opposite directions to oppose each other, as it were, thus destroying totally the vibrations of the two particles. This phenomenon is called "interference"; it will destroy light, and give us darkness in its place.

It is by an ingenious arrangement of two slits in a metal disc applied to the telescope that Michelson has been able to call in the phenomena of interfer-ence to his aid. It can be shown that if these slits are suitably adjusted both as to their width and distance between them, interference will occur, and will, of course, be at once detected by the observer. The important point is that the adjustment of the two slits will then be different, according to whether the star under observation has a large or small angular diameter. Therefore the observer need only adjust the slits until interference is seen, and from the adjustment required to produce it he can calculate the angular diameter of the star under observation. And if the star thus observed is one whose distance from the earth is known-and Betelgeuse is such a star-it becomes possible and easy to ascertain the actual diameter of the star in miles by means of a trigonometric calculation.

For determining the distances of the stars astronomers have long used a method illustrated in Fig. 2. In this diagram the earth is moving in its annual orbit around the sun S, as shown by the curved arrow, and occupies the two positions  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  at intervals of six months. The star, really situated in space at the point B, and not moving, is seen from  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  in two different directions, as shown (greatly exaggerated) by the two straight arrows. The amount of this change of direction can be observed from the earth at E<sub>1</sub> and E<sub>2</sub> by extending the period of observation over six months or more. Then, from the observed change of direction,

and the known diameter of the earth's annual orbit around the sun, it is possible to calculate the distance of the star from the earth.

It is by this method that the distance of Betelgeuse was ascertained some



time ago, and by combining this known distance with Michelson's new measurement the star's angular diameter, the actual linear diameter of the star has been computed to be about as big as the orbit of our planet Mars around the sun. This great size, 260,000,-000 miles, is nearly three hundred times as big as our sun. The sky must cer-

tainly contain many other giant stars the new method will be applied to them, just as it has been applied to Betelgeuse. But on ac-

count of the practical difficulties of the observations, much time must elapse before astronomers will be able to publish further definite measurements.

The meaning of this result acquires highly increased importance when we consider it carefully in conection with our theories as to the cosmic evolution of our own solar system. So far from being a result of unexpected size, cap-sizing totally our theories about the stars and the sun, Michelson's numbers appear to be just about what we would expect, and Betelgeuse is perhaps a small "sun," not even of average size.

To understand this, we must recall Laplace's famous "nebular hypothesis" as to the origin and development of our solar system. According to that hypothesis, our present sun was once a vast rotating sphere of luminous gas or vapor, a rotating "nebula." As it turned and turned through the ages, it was steadily losing heat by radiation into space; and as it thus cooled, it contracted its size, as all cooling bodies do.

But as the sun-nebula thus became (Continued on page 22)

## Just One in a Thousand

## By H. WELLESLEY FLETCHER

AM neither a beefer nor kicker, I'm not one to howl or to fret, And I never allowed that the Bolshevik crowd

Was anything like a good bet; But there's something that's making

me sicker Than any Big Bertha or Hun, And it isn't the stench of an old Jerry trench.

Nor the sores where I shoulder'd me gun.

Now, I put on the khaki in April-Our war was eleven days old; For I threw up me job and I joined with the mob-

The rest of the story is cold. You got in yourself and you know it, I guess it was funny—like hell!
But it's when I got back to me old mother's shack—

That's the story I'm trying to tell.

When I went out to fight I was husky, As strong as two ordin'ry men; But I got in the way of an H. E. one

day-Well, they joined me together again. Now, I ain't got a medal or ribbon, Don't think that I'm peddling the bull; But the heft of a plow weighs a ton to me now,

So I'm 'tending vocational school.

right here you'll think I'm on velvet.

Yet that's where you pull in your neck. You will feel such surprise, it will open

your eyes When I deal out the cards in the deck And it's maybe I'm one in a thousand, We're all in the same rotten boat; But I've waited a year for a check to appear,

And it's pickled my Angora goat.

Oh, it isn't the fault of our Congress, The Vocational Board ain't to blame. I'm not handing a slam to poor old Uncle Sam,

But I'm starving to death just the same. It's maybe the climate that does it, Or perhaps it's the fault of the vet; Be the cause what you please, it's a chronic disease,

And it makes one whole nation forget.

am neither a beefer nor kicker, I'm not one to howl or to fret, And I never allowed that the Bolshevik crowd

Was anything like a good bet; But there's something that's making me sicker

Than any Big Bertha or Hun, And it isn't the stench of an old Jerry trench.

Nor the sores where I shoulder'd me gun.

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

# How Canada's Veterans Are Faring

The Dominion's Carefully Planned Rehabilitation Program Includes a "Farms for Soldiers" Act That Is Producing Real Farms

SECOND only to the part played by Canada on the battlefields of Europe is the magnificent spirit in which the Dominion has dealt with the returned soldier and with the fallen soldier and his dependents. From the time the way and dealers are the stime the way and dealers. pendents. From the time the war ended to the present, Canada has led the rest of the world in looking after her ex-service men.

When the men of the Dominion returned from Europe they originally got three months' post-discharge pay at their discharge rank. On second thought this was changed early in 1919 to a war gratuity basis, as follows: For one year's overseas service or more, four months' pay and allowances; for three years' service or more, six months' pay and allowances. From these amounts was deducted any sum paid out under the post-discharge system which had earlier prevailed. The men who had seen service in Canada only were not forgotten and received checks for one month's pay and allowances for each complete year of service in the army.

These benefits came after the war was over, but long before the end of the conflict was in sight the Canadian Gov-ernment and the Canadian people had seen the need for a comprehensive system of dealing with the returned soldier and his manifold problems. This resulted in the temporary federal Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment, which has been ably presided over by Sir James Lougheed. This department had charge of medical treatment of all disabled soldiers, attended to vocational training, conducted an employment service, supervised the manufacture and supply of artificial limbs, and directed the administration and paying of pensions and the payment of pay and allowances to all those undergoing treatment or vocational train-

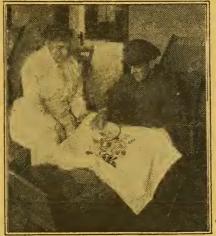
At the close of the present fiscal year, in March, the permanent features of this work, such as the pensions commission and the care of permanently disabled soldiers, will in all likelihood be taken over by the Department of the Interior, which now superintends the Soldiers' Land Settlement Scheme.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment has initiated many features which have been adopted by

Norman A. Falkner, Western Canadian skating champion in 1916, lost a leg at Lens in 1917, and is now the world's champion (and probably only) one-legged skater

Colonial Press

other Allied countries. Not only has the Department looked after the hos-pitalization and treatment for one year after discharge of all ex-members of



Dainty occupation for a mere man, this, but he was doing rougher work three years ago

By OWEN E. McGILLICUDDY the C. E. F. and Imperial forces resident in Canada, but it has also attended to the hospitalization and

treatment of all ex-members of the American forces resident in Canada. It has made provision for the maintenance of institutions for the treatment of longcontinued and presumably incurable diseases. It has provided for the re-training of all ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who, through disability incurred during or actuated by war service, were unable to return to

their pre-war occupations.
One feature in which the Department has led all other countries was in providing for the training of minors, or of boys who enlisted under the age of eighteen and who, on account of war service, suffered severe interruption of

their training.

Loans also are provided for purchase of equipment so vocational graduates starting in business allied to the training course will not be handicapped financially. Loans are provided for disabled many who have not had a revene abled men who have not had or are not entitled to vocational training but who wish to continue educational training which was interrupted by service.

The pay and allowances for all men undergoing treatment or training are in accordance with the pay of rank which these men received while in the C. E. F. If the man has a family he is entitled to a separation allowance for his wife and children. A single man receives \$75 a month, a married man without children \$100 and for the first child \$15 a month in addition, for the second child \$12 a month, and for the third and each successive child \$10 a month. In addition to medical treatment for ex-members of the forces, during which treatment pay and allowances are provided, free treatment is available for all those who suffer a recurrence of disabilities sustained while serving in France or any other zone of war.

Canada's system of pensions is looked upon as one of the fairest and broadest provided by any of the countries that participated in the World War. The total pensions in force at the close of the last fiscal year included 35,481 dependents, of whom 17,293 are children. The yearly liability for these dependents amounted to \$11,101,463.

(Continued on page 20)



A bungalow-farmhouse in British Columbia tenanted by a former soldier



The barn that goes with the bungalow was built by the veteran himself

# EDITORIAL

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.— I reamble to the Constitution of The American Legion.

## Out of Sight, Out of Mind

A NY work taken. I feared no foe for King and country. I fear no shame for wife and family." This announcement, according to the London correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, adorns one of a score of hand-organs that stretch in something like battery formation along a populous stretch of London highway. All are being operated by ex-service

men, many of them disabled.

"Ordinarily this industry would not be permitted," continues the correspondent, "but the police do not interfere with ex-service-men who can produce their papers. . . . The ex-sold ers pay about half a crown a day for hire of the organ, and make anything from five to thirty shillings a day. The last sum is of course exceptional, due to some particularly piteous disablement appealing to the shopping crowd. Some of the cripples have to hire a boy to drag the organs about. A man who happens to be moved on by a policeman is sure of a shower of coppers from the passers-by. A few of the organ-grinders are officers, some of whom wear masks."

Disgraceful? Not particularly. There is nothing dishonorable about turning the crank of a hand-organ or, as John Bull prefers to call it, a barrel-organ. It is not a productive occupation, perhaps, ordinarily. But in this instance it is definitely and decidedly productive. It keeps before the eyes of the civilian Briton

the plight of the men who fought his war.
"Thank God we don't have to resort to spectacles of that sort," the American may be tempted to say. But perhaps the messed-up problem of our own disabled would be nearer solution if the hand-organ as an engine of livelihood had been brought into play.

Which is the greater disgrace, a non-productive street-corner entertainer or a disabled soldier snared in a net of red tape, official parsimony and public indifference? The untidy housewife warned of impending visitors "cleans" a room by sweeping all the dirt under the sofa, but the parlor is still dirty. America cannot boast that she has done everything possible for the disabled veteran merely because, instead of playing hand-organs in full view of the passerby, he is tucked away out of sight in a thousand and one corners of distress up and down the land.

## Betelgeuse and Our Own Firesides

PROFESSOR MICHELSON'S recent remarkable discoveries have served once more to direct the eyes of the man in the street to the heavens above him. Periodically some flash of interest across the skies has this effect. Lowell's surmises about the habitability of Mars, Halley's comet, the new star in Aquila, sun spots, an eclipse—let these loom large in the newspapers and we all turn amateur astronomers. The next morning our gaze is back on the sidewalk. For what have all these to do with us?

Dr. Michelson's discoveries lack even the stimulus

of forecasting a collision between the earth and some star tramp roving through unfathomable ether. We have the fact that Betelgeuse in Orion is 260,000,000 miles in diameter—our earth is eight thousand—and the added information that we can now measure any star a telescope can reach. This much and no more would contribute to the sum of human knowledge only a fresh collection of figures with more zeroes than in all the Liberty Bond issues placed side by side, only a bewildering mass of apparently non-pertinent data on celestial acreage. It would be of as much intellectual importance as the probably erroneous facts that pearlhandled butter knives were first employed by the Portuguese in 1532 or that the Solomon Islanders live for days at a time on broth made from clamshells.

But beyond the row of ciphers, as Dr. Jacoby describes on another page, lies something more stupendous than mere dimensions—momentous support of a famous theory that bears directly on the question of how our speck of an earth came into being. From the girth of Betelgeuse—rather from the principle behind it—we may eventually learn the secret, not perhaps of why

we are here, but of how we got here.

It is the privilege of the scientist to go farther afield than the rest of us. But like us, he comes home every night and calls for his pipe and his slippers and the evening paper. Only he has seen more during the day.

## A Question of Label

NCE again somebody is suggesting a tax on bachelors. If it goes through, mere man will be between—well, it might not be chivalrous to say between the devil and the deep sea, but he will certainly be caught in an enfilading, defilading, criss-cross, boxbarrage fire that is bound to get him whichever way he turns. If he chooses to stay single, he pays his bachelor tax. If he chooses not to stay single, he antes up for a marriage license, not to mention coal scuttles, egg-beaters, No. 9 black thread and other impedimenta with which he did not have to surround himself in his celibate state.

This suggestion for a bachelor tax, however, seems to take no account of the fact that we already have one. It masks under another name, but it is there just the same, and it gets the money. According to its provisions, two heads are better than one by the difference between two thousand dollars and one thousand dol-

It is called a Federal income tax.

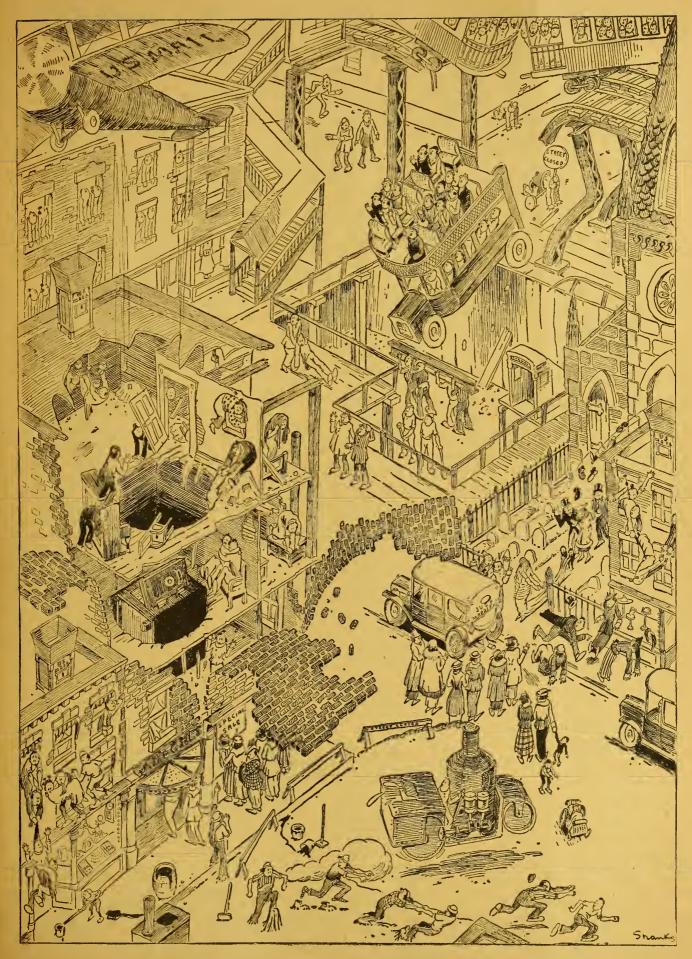
They might as well bring back the old bock beer signs again next spring. All they need to do is change the first "b" to "m."

916 916 916

The last feudist has been buried in the West Virginia mountains, and now the National Gunmen's Association has a combination in restraint of trade.

Remembering the struggles of the French in pronouncing the name of le Général Pair-r-shang, one of the joys to which we can look forward during the next four years is to see what they do with Voir-r-ren Air-rdang.

A British detective says that ninety percent of the runaway husbands he has been required to stalk in seventeen years of detecting had blue eyes, which does not mean that because a man's pupils are surrounded by a disk of brown or gray it is perfectly safe to keep his supper waiting.



That enterprising merchant, J. Hughes, has a new safe delivered by aerial mail

## Figures Never Lie

"What are the chances of my recovering, Doctor?"

"One hundred percent. Mcdical records show that nine out of every ten die of the disease you have. Yours is the tenth case I've treated. Others all died. You're bound to get well. Statistics are statistics."

## Fair and Warmer

"Well, Bill," asked a neighbor. "Hear the boss has had a fever. How's his temperature today?"

The hired man scratched his head and decided not to commit himself.
"'Tain't fer me to say," he replied. "He died last night."

## The Better Part of Valor

Near Borden, England, about Near Borden, England, about twenty miles from the coast, some embryo American aviators had gone into camp. Fritz showed his customary hospitality by treating them to an air raid the very first night, and the order was given to scatter without a moment's delay. Every-hady scattered body scattered.

Several hours later all reported

again to roll call except Private Potter. A thorough search failed to reveal his whereabouts and finally he was given up as lost. Then, two days later, he reappeared.
"What's the big idea, Potter?" inquired

the officer in charge.
"Well, sir," replied Potter, "to be perfectly frank I was getting out so far I was afraid of submarines."

#### "But He's Never Out"

The ham actor was making his fifth positively final farewell tour, this time in Shakespearian repertoire, and was seeking advice. "Which of the immortal bard's plays

should I put on first?" he asked.
"'Much Adieu About Nothing,'" growled
the soured stage director.

## Try, Try Again

"I hear Betty's marriage was a success."
"I should say it was! With the alimony "I should say it was! she gets she can afford now to marry the man she loves."

#### Rum, the Preserver

"All this talk about prohibition is the bunk," declaimed an old laborer. "'Twas whiskey saved me life oncet."
"Snake bite?"

"Snake bite, nothin'. I was diggin' a well an' come up for a drink and while I was gettin' it th' well caved in."

### Reason Enough

Pat: "Sure, an' I'll never come to this t'eayter ag'in? Do they t'ink I'm a fool intoirely?"

Terry: "An' why not?"
Pat: "D'ye see that sign? 'In case of foire, walk out slowly t'rough th' foyer."

## Kept the Secret

"And what," asked the welfare worker, "did the French think when they found out the Americans were the greatest water-drinking race on earth?"

"I dunno, mum," answered the returned gob. "I don't think they found it out."

#### THE ALTERNATIVE



Bill Collectors: "But why do you let your wife spend all your

Mr. Henpeck: "Because I'd rather argue with you than with her.

## The Doughboy Repents

When we were stationed on the Rhine I told the girl who did my collars
I wouldn't leave her there to pine,
Without me, for a million dollars.
But since we're back across the lake
Things don't look quite the same. It's

funny But I'm inclined to think I'd take A million marks-in German money.

#### The Improvident Irish

In trying to dodge two autos at once Pat had gone to the happy harping grounds. A neighbor called to condole with the

"And did Pat lave ye nicely fixed?" she

asked.
"He did not," snorted the bereaved.
"Careless to the last, he was! He picks out the grocer's flivver, stead o' the millyunaire's twin six to git hit by."



"Remember how we used to have to hike for miles with full pack to get a drink?"
"Yes, but you gotta do more than that now."

#### In Conclusion

"Dat hoss was so slow," glowered Rastus over the remains of the unfortunate equine that had just lost a race over a railroad crossing, "he was so slow dey ain't no hoss in

was so slow dey ain't no hoss in de world go slower.

"Come de Jedgment Day and St. Peter'll say, 'All yo' dead men come forth.' Den dey'll all come forth. Den he'll say, 'All yo' dead ladies come forth.' And dey'll come forth. Fin'ly he'll say, 'All yo' dead horses come forth.'

"And jes' fo' spite dat hoss he'll come fifth!"

### Examination Paper for Ex-Soldiers

Q. Did you bring back any souvenirs? A. No, got deloused at

Brest.
Q. Why did they call a private a buck? A. Because he gets a dollar

a day.
Q. Who named the Infantry doughboys? A. The French storc-

keepers.
Q. Get much reading material over there? A. Learned both shirts

by heart.
Q. Were you ever sick in the
A. In it and of it, whenever it Aimy?

rained.
Q. What ailed you? A. Whatever C. C.'s and iodine are good for.

## Then the Stampede

"You poor man!" exclaimpede lady, bending over the bed of a hospital patient who looked as if he had been struck by all the shrapnel fired in the Argonne, "were you struck by an automobile?"

"No, ma'am. I had a slight attack of the flu and I dropped the doctor's prescription in the trolley where everybody could read it."

## Acquitting Time

"Miss Passée," remarked the young man, miss rassee, remarked the young man, desperately trying to make conversation, "what a beautiful shade of gray your eyes are!"
"Prematurely so, I assure you," answered that slightly overboomed maiden.

#### Ha, Watson!

"What does that young man of Laura's do for a living?" asked Smith.

"I think he's connected with a detective agency—finger print expert or something," answered Mrs. Smith rather vaguely.

"Huh? Did he tell you so?"

"Oh, no. But they went to look for an apartment and the first place they went to be just glanced at the wall paper and said the family there before them had three children."

## A Real Fish

The City Cousin had a vague idea he should show the Country Cousin all the instructive sights of the Big Town. She instructive sights of the Big Town. She had other notions, having heard mention of Broadway cabarets, but listened patiently while he lectured learnedly at the Aquarium on the trunk fish, moon fish, angel fish, devil fish, parrot fish, et al. "How very interesting, Cousin Egbert," she murmured. "I think they're just too lovely—but couldn't we go now and look at the planked shad?"

# CARRYING O ews of the American Legion in the Nation, Departments and Post What is your Post doing? News and photographs for this department are welcomed from all Legion and Women's Auxiliary members

## AMERICANISM BODY ASKS BETTER SCHOOLS

## Will Work for State Laws Providing Teaching of U.S. History and Civil Government

SCHOOLS, both public and private, which shall educate the rising generation not only in the three R's but will send them out to play their part as citizens with full knowledge of the obligations of citizenship and the meaning of America, are demanded in this year's program of the National Americanism Commission. To accomplish this end Congress will be petitioned to pass a resolution pre-

mission. To accomplish this end Congress will be petitioned to pass a resolution prepared by the Commission and recommending to each State that make it the study of American history and civil government compulsory in all schools. Each State will be asked to pass laws to this effect.

"The shameful condition of the American system of education for citizenship is a matter of deep concern to The American Legion," declared Henry J. ("Sailor") Ryan, chairman of the Commission, in a recent statement. "The school is the foundation of the nation. It is the place wherein we should learn to love our country. But love of country is not created without knowledge of that country, its ideals, its government and the struggles and sacrifices of the men whose character is its foundation.

and sacrifices of the men whose character is its foundation.
"The school system of America as constituted at present is incapable of developing the type of intelligent citizenship which is the foundation of a democracy, and without which human liberty has no champion. The three changes of most importance which must come, and to which the Legion is pledged, are—that English shall be the controlling language in all schools and that American history and civil government shall be taught."

The Commission's resolution to be introduced in Congress is:

duced in Congress is:

duced in Congress is:

WHEREAS, Ignorance of the English language,
American ideals, the history of our country and
its form of government, is America's most
powerful enemy; and
WHEREAS, A shameful condition exists in
many of the schools of the nation which makes
it impossible for them to build a patriotic citizenship founded upon understanding; therefore,
Be It Resolved, That we, the representatives
of the people of the United States, in Congress
assembled, recommend to every State in the
Union that it enact into law, immediately,
measures to the end that the English language
be the controlling medium in our elementary
and high schools and schools of high school
standing, both public and private, and that all
such schools shall be required to teach at least
one year of American history and civil government and all pupils attending such
schools shall attend upon these studies;
and

Re It Eurther Resolved. That every

and and Be It Further Resolved, That every college and university of the United States, both public and private, be required to give merited credit for these subjects in their entrance examinations: and

required to give incompared to give in their entrance examina-tions; and Be It Further Resolved, That all such schools devote at least ten minutes each day to patriotic exercises, and that the American flag be kept raised over every such school during school days, weather

Here is an extract of the State law suggested by the Americanism Commission for the compulsory teaching of American history and civil government:

In order to promote a patriotic citizenship based upon understanding, every elementary and high school and schools of high school standing of the State, both public and private, shall be required to teach American history and



THE "Jazz Jenerators," orchestra of Pondera Post, of Conrad, Mont., illustrating how they put a little life into things. This welkin-ringing outfit plans to tour Montana playing for Legion dances.

civil government and all pupils attending such schools shall attend upon said subjects.

It is further required that every college and university of the State, both public and private, shall give merited credit in their entrance examinations for American history and civil government.

With the education in Americanism of the youth of the nation as its most com-pelling task, the program of the American-ism Commission includes also work in behalf of a sympathetic reception to the foreigner and a method of giving every opportunity to school himself in American ideas; the improvement of immigration and ideas; the improvement of immigration and naturalization laws; measures to check the publication and dissemination of Bolshevist and I. W. W. propaganda; provisions for a greater opportunity for higher education in citizenship among the adult native-born and active, definite steps to impede the vicious doctrines of America's enemies from the parlor bolshevist to the crack-brained criminal with the homb.

criminal with the bomb.

"Activities such as these, constructively inaugurated and unswervingly pressed," said Mr. Ryan, "will do much to make it impossible for the American people to sink back into their characteristic indifference.

## Ask Magazine Retraction

A PROTEST against an article in the December issue of The Atlantic Monthly entitled "The Wild West" has been made by the Department of Washington and the Governor of that State. The

PORMER gobs and doughboys are handy men around the house. Some of the Legionnaires of Kensington Post, Philadelphia, putting a coat of paint on the Post's summer home at a nearby bathing beach.

protest, which declares that the article charged that a large percent of the I. W. W. and radical element of the State was composed of former service men, was signed by Governor Louis F. Hart and Thomas N. Swale, Department Commander. Legion posts in Washington and other Western States have passed resolutions endorsing the action of the Department of Washington in seeking a retraction from the magazine in the seeking a retraction from the magazine. ton in seeking a retraction from the magazine.

In order to clear up any possible mis-understanding as to the Legion's policy in labor disputes the Department of New Mexico has distributed its own bulletins defining the organization's stand of neutrality on such matters.

#### Slur Rouses Protest

WHEN Payson Dana, Civil Service Commissioner for Massachusetts, declared in a public address that "All new legislation that looks to preference for World War veterans should be voted down; the veterans have got all they deserve," World War veterans should be voted down; the veterans have got all they deserve," he aroused a storm of protest from the Legion. It was pointed out that Dana, whose length of service was thirty-six days in an O. T. C., had accepted a \$60 bonus from the Army, a \$100 bonus from the State and had received his present position on the strength of being a "veteran."

In addition to his remarks on preference for ex-service men Dana publicly said that members of the Legislature should not be

members of the Legislature should not be afraid of the Legisnas it did not amount to much and was not united. This slur on the organization to which Dana belongs, added to his hostile utterance regarding his fellow-yeterans, caused Legisnagires low-veterans, caused Legionnaires all over the State to demand Dana's expulsion from Brookline Post and from his office.

The support of the Legion has been thrown behind Demetrius Robos, twice wounded fighting in France, and who recently was refused admission to the United States because of failure to pass the literacy test. George S. Steward, chairman of the Americanism Commission of the Legion in Philadelphia, has announced that he will champion the cause of Robos. William G. Murdock, Department Adjutant, has issued a statement declaring that "If the Government saw fit to draft the man and send saw fit to draft the man and send

him to France, where he was wounded, he is entitled to the privilege of citizenship in this country." Robos was discharged abroad to visit his entitled in Albania. parents in Albania.

When the new officers for when the new omcers for 1921 took over the affairs of the U. S. S. Jacob Jones Post, of Washington, D. C., which is composed of 700 women who enlisted in the Navy in the war, the retiring commander, Rose F. ing commander, Rose F. Stokes, presented to the Post a banner, the Legion emblem on which was painted by herself. The outgoing com-mander received a bouquet of violets and orchids and a gold flower pin.

### Aid Shell-Shocked Canadian

THE assistance of Legion was extended to an Allied comrade-in-arms when the Oakland, Cal., Post learned of the plight of a Canadian veteran who was found wandering in the streets. The Canadian, who was gassed, wounded and was gassed, wounded and shell-shocked on the Somme, had suffered a complete loss had suffered a complete loss of memory and remembered nothing from the time he drove a wagonload of potatoes into Clinton, Wash, from his farm nearby. The Oakland Post, after finding that the nearest British consul could do nothing, raised enough money to have raised enough money to have the Canadian treated in a hospital and sent home to his wife, a Red Cross nurse who had attended him in France.

Four clergymen in a single post is one of the claims to notability advanced by Harry W. Congdon Post of Bridgeport, Conn., which lists in its membership practically every profession and trade, with emphasis on law and medicine. The present commander is a lawyer, the two past commanders are a lawyer and physician, and three members of the executive cian, and three members of the executive committee are physicians.

The Legion is up at the front in the business of maintaining law and order in New Orleans. The new superintendent of police, judge of the First City Criminal Court, three assistant district attorneys and three assistant city attorneys are Legionnaires of Thomas Gragard and Alvin Callender Posts.

Interest was added to the installation of the new officers of William McKinley Post, of Niles, O., by the reciting of installation ceremonies written by a member of the Post. The Post is giving a series of dances to provide a fund for a monument to men of the community who lost their lives in the war and has arranged with a local newspaper to print news of Legion activities

## "Flying Squadron" Succeeds

THE "flying squadron" that Union Hill, N. J., Post employs to turn out the Legion in short order has ably proved its value. This committee recently was notified that a soldier's body had arrived from France and that the family wished the Legion to conduct a military funeral. In a day and a half, the "flying squadron" had cards printed and rushed them off; provided a story and announcement to the local papers, visited scores of members personally and turned out eighty percent of the Post for the funeral with a Legion chaplain, bugler and firing squad. The Post's Americanization committee assists ex-service men who are not citizens to obtain their papers and a sick and welfare compared to the poet of the Post's and a sick and welfare compared to the poet of the Post's and a sick and welfare compared to the poet of the Post's and a sick and welfare compared to the poet of the Post's and a sick and welfare compared to the poet of the Post's and a sick and welfare compared to the poet of the Post's and the Post's an THE "flying squadron" that Union Hill,

## THE IMPORTANCE OF DUES

THE following letter, which has been sent by National Commander F. W. Galbraith, Jr., to all Department Commanders and National Executive Committeemen, indicates the importance of increased membership and the payment of dues by all members. In most posts of The American Legion dues are payable in January and February:

The American Legion has undertaken a great work in again rehabilitating our disabled comrades in the hearts of the people of the United States—which means that the necessary Congressional action on basic legislation and providing adequate appropriations must be secured at the present session of the Congress.

In the rehabilitation of our disabled comrades we are justifying our existence not only in the minds and hearts of every ex-service man and woman, but in those of every

loyal citizen of the United States.

This work and the other important work which the National organization has undertaken can not succeed unless our membership increases and dues are promptly paid. This is vital to the success of the entire program.

Consequently, I make a personal appeal to your Department to make it a subject of first importance to urge the renewal and extension of memberships and the prompt remittance of national dues at the earliest possible date.

I am confident you will consider this, as I do, the most important work facing us—and that you will leave no stone unturned to see that it is immediately disposed of.



mittee visits all veterans who may need assistance. Positions are obtained also for ex-service mcn.

Imitation French moncy good for the pur-Imitation French money good for the purchase of articles at the various bazar stands was sold to visitors at a recent celebration of Nels T. Wold Post of Crookston, Minn. The "currency" read "Cinqfrancs" issued by the "Chambre de Commerce du Poste Nels T. Wold, Numero Vingt, de la Legion Americaine a l'Occasion du Carnival."

Silver was showered into a fund for disabled veterans at a recent meeting of Elmer J. Noble Post, of Seattle, Wash. The Post, which has a membership of more than 3,000, has signed up three more new members living in foreign countries, one in China and two in Canada. The Post now has members in Singapore, Straits Settlements, Shanghai, Kobe, Vancouver, B. C., Manila, Honolulu and the Canal Zone.

The grills and ballrooms of four of the largest hotels in San José, Cal., are to be taken over by the San José Post in an elaborate "American Legion Night" early this month. The enrollment of the Post, according to the latest word, is "over 1200 individual units of high pressure enthusism".

It took two orchestras to keep up with the pace set by merrymakers at the Thir-teenth Annual Old Folks' dance conducted by William L. Travis Post, of Mayville, N. Y. The second orchestra relieved the first when the festivities were half over, and supper was served continuously by the Women's Auxiliary. More than 1,300 persons attended the affair and demanded that the Legion run the dance again next year.

As the result of various breaches of flag etiquette, the Dubois, Ind., county flag has been placed in the guardianship of Dubois County Post, of Jasper. The board of county commissioners placed the flag in the Post's hands to insure decorum in ceremonies associated with it.

Victory Medals were issued to applicants by an army recruiting party at a recent smoker of the Parkersburg, W. Va., Post. The smokes for the affair were provided by a member of the Post who, is connected with a tobacco company.

## Music by Post Band

M USIC for the carnival of the Waltham, Mass., Post, which earned more Post, which earned more than \$1,000, was provided by than \$1,000, was provided by the Post's own band. A fea-ture of the program was a beauty contest. The Post has a membership of 1,000 and supports clubrooms and a monthly newspaper.

Wrestling matches are being promoted this winter by Louis Monroe Post, of Elwood, Ind., which last year had a baseball and football team. The Post recently gained many new members through a dinner for exservice men and their families.

Disabled veterans in need are to be cared for this winter by St. Paul Post, of St. Paul, Minn., which recently raised funds through a play. The Legion also is prepared to take over the local Salvation Army hotel in case it tion Army hotel in case it should be forced to close, as seemed likely, for lack of

Photoplays and vaudeville enlivened the smoker of Oscar H. Gruber Post, of Philadelphia, and a long mess line was cared for by a detail of K.P.'s. Prior to the entertainment the officers for the new year were installed.

As soon as the Legionnaires of Albert Isaacson Post of Scandia, Kan., had finished counting the receipts from the "The Girl from Laramie," a three-act Western comedy, they started to put on another show to be given in February. Many requests were received from neighboring posts that "The Girl from Laramie" be taken on the road.

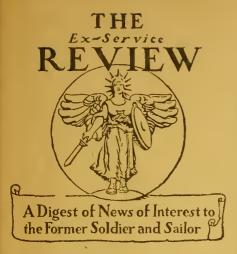
Captain James E. Zundell Post, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., has a headquarters of twelve rooms due to the activity of the Legionnaires and the aid of townspeople who contributed \$1,100. The Post has put on several shows, each clearing from \$500 to

## Entertains Business Men

BUSINESS and professional men and city councilmen of Manly, Ia., were guests of Edward Tosel Post at an informal smoker. Cards, checkers and songs at the piano provided entertainment early in the evening and Hanford MacNider, Departmental Commander, spoke. Coffee and doughnuts closed the program.

James McConnell Post, of the University of Virginia, started the new year with 100 new members and 60 paid-up members from last year, making it one of the largest college posts in the country. At football games the Post provided seats for the disabled mcn of a nearby sanitarium and entertained them in other ways.

An entertainment and dance recently was An entertainment and dance recently was held by the United Railways Post, of Baltimore, Md., which had the B. & O. Post and the Yeomanette Post as its guests. Charles F. Macklin, Department Commander, complimented the Posts on the spirit of comradeship displayed at the gathering.



## STATE BONUS EFFORTS PUSHED VIGOROUSLY

## Legion Departments Take Initiative in Bringing Compensation Proposals to Legislatures

LATEST reports indicate that the cam-paigns for the promotion of bonus legislation in States which have not al-ready enacted veterans' compensation laws have been gaining impetus with the opening of the 1921 legislative season. In Tennessee a State bonus bill, which

In Tennessee a State bonus bill, which provides \$10 a month with a maximum of \$100, has had its second reading in the State legislature. In Iowa the proposal to put the question of payment of \$15 for each month of service up to the voters in 1922 is said to be almost certain of adoption. A bill to give Colorado veterans \$15 for each month of service has been introduced in the senate of that State.

The Department organizations of The

The Department organizations of The American Legion in Pennsylvania, Oregon, Ohio and Missouri, following action of their executive committees at recent meetings, have opened vigorous campaigns to obtain cash compensation for the men in their States. In Nebraska and California their States. In Nebraska and California the Department organizations of the Legion have opened an aggressive fight for the enactment of laws intended primarily to extend aid to veterans in acquiring homes

or farms.
The Pennsylvania State executive com-The Pennsylvania State executive committee at Harrisburg on January 16 moved to support a bonus bill providing payment of \$10 for each month of service with a maximum of \$250. The Oregon executive committee at a recent meeting also supported a bill providing for eash payments of \$15 for each month of service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1919, or, as an alternative, farm or home loans. The loan privilege suggested is \$400 for each loan privilege suggested is \$400 for each three months of service, with a limit of \$2,000. The Oregon State legislature re-cently forwarded a memorial to Congress urging the passage of The American Legion's adjusted compensation bill. This memorial, the first of its kind, is expected to be followed by petitions from legislatures in other States.

## Veterans Handicapped

Department headquarters of the Legion Department headquarters of the Legion in Ohio is taking pains to explain clearly to the public the bonus measure now pending in the Ohio legislature. Statements issued by the Department Commander, John R. McQuigg, and the Department Adjutant, Hugh K. Martin, have had wide circulation.

"When the soldier returned to civil life," said one of these statements, "he found values inflated. He found that even if he managed to secure the same position which he left to enter the service, he had to un-learn his experience as a soldier and again learn his principal civil vocation. This

placed him under a very serious industrial handicap. Moreover, if he is able to hold this position at his previous salary, he finds that he is unable to live as he had always been used to—and that those who did not been used to—and that those who did not serve have a decided economic advantage over him. He, therefore, finds that the compensation which he received while in the service, after deducting War Risk Insurance premiums and allotments for his dependents back home was grossly inadequate to enable him to apply the laws of conscrvation by individual enterprise and thrift. In other words, he finds himself at a tremendous economic disadvantage because of the fact that his pay while in the cause of the fact that his pay while in the service was grossly inadequate."

The Ohio bonus measure was drawn up by a subcommittee of the executive and legis-

a succommittee of the executive and legis-lative committees of the Ohio Department. It provides for a vote by the people, at the next regular election, on the question of amending the State constitution to make possible the payment to men whose rank was that of captain or under of \$10 for each month of service to a maximum of

The Missouri State executive committee recently decided to present to the legislature a bill providing \$10 for each month, with a \$250 maximum.

#### Seek Loans in Nebraska

The Nebraska Department at its convention last autumn went on record in favor of home aid and farm aid for veterans, and it is expected that the Department will ask the legislature to enact a law providing for long-time loans, possibly along the lines of the South Dakota Land Settlement Act, under which ex-service men have obtained loans averaging \$4,500 each.

The California Department of The American Legion is backing a legislative program calling for two separate appropriations of \$1,000,000 each for land settlement and home loan laws and a bond issue of \$10,000,000 to carry out the provisions of both laws. The ex-soldier members of the legislature recently voted in caucus to support only measures which the caucus approved. They probably will concentrate their support on the Legion bills. A soldier bonus bill, providing for cash payments of \$10 for each month of service, with a maximum of \$250, has been introduced in the legislature without caucus approval.

The legislative committee of the Michigan Department of The American Legion is working out the details of a bonus bill which is expected to be presented to the State legislature, now in session. The effort to initiate a vote of the people on the bonus question in Michigan was not completed recently, when it was discovered loan laws and a bond issue of

completed recently, when it was discovered that the time limit for the filing of petitions requesting an election would not permit sufficient signatures to be obtained.

## SOLDIER SON'S BODY KEPT FOR FIVE MONTHS IN HOME

FOR five months the body of his soldier son, incased in a metal casket, rested in the living-room of the home of Benjamin J. Linthicum, vice-president of a bank at Cambridge, Md., until constant grief, accentuating ill health, caused the death Mr. Linthicum, recently.

The body of Benjamin J. Linthicum, Jr., the youngest of eight sons arrived in Cambridge last July. His father planned to hold the casket until a vault could be built to receive it. After the father's death, the surviving sons announced they would carry out their father's wish and provide for the burial of the soldier's body.

Seeks Erwin Bergdoll Erwin Bergdoll Sceks Freedom— Erwin Bergdoll, of Philadelphia, serving a four-year term in the Federal Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for evading the draft, has filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus, demanding his release, in the Federal Court at Topeka, Kans. He is a brother of Grover C. Berg-doll, convicted draft dodger, who is being widely sought by Federal agents.

## SENATE MAY VOTE ON COMPENSATION SOON

## Developments Hopeful in Congressional Consideration of Legislation for Ex-Service Men

HIGH legislative authoritics at Washington are predicting that the Adjusted Compensation Bill will be reported out by the Senate Finance Committee and placed on the Senate ralandar. If the bill emerges, either it will be voted on—in which case 4,000,000 ex-service men will know before March whether they will receive compensation from the Government—or the Senate, employing a familiar logislative trick will ploying a familiar legislative trick, will allow the bill to get lost in the appropria-tions scramble which marks the dying days

of every scssion of Congress.
Should the measure fail to come to a vote in the Senate, the present bill automatically dies, and the question of adjusted compensation would have to be reintroduced afresh in the new Congress, a special session of which President-elect Harding has indicated will be held soon after March 4.

#### Measures Out in Open

In any event, the program of ex-service legislation advocated by The American Legion has advanced from the purely conjectural status to a point where one can see where responsibility for the life or death of any measure rests. There is a hopeful atmosphere in the cloak rooms and the committee rooms, where legislators seem to reflect the gradual swing in favor of the proposals for the benefit of the nation's

The Legion's drive for the disabled particularly has been stirring things up at Washington. Indicating that The American Legion's memorial to Congress had a kick in it, telegrams and letters from Legion posts and Legionnaires have poured in a steady stream on to Congressional desks. Senator Smoot, chairman of the committee which has been nursing the Wason bill, designed to bring the War Risk Insurance Bureau closer to its policy-holders, has been hearing from the country on this measure. Pressure also has been strong behind the

House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to hasten action on the Rogers bill to consolidate the three Government agencies which deal with the disabled veteran. And the Langley bill, appropriating \$10,000,000 for hospitals for the disabled, has been riding to a vote in the House of Representatives on what is undoubtedly a wave of favorable sentiment.

#### Backs Senate Hospital Bill

As the result of an emphatic letter written by Surgeon General Cumming of the Public Health Service to Senator Ashurst of Arizona on the state of Government hospitalization for the World War disabled, the attention of the Senate was called recently to the fact that it must face the "buck" of appropriating money for new Government hospitals. Senator Ashurst inserted the letter in the proceedings of the Senate and made a short speech in which he said that he hoped the France bill appropriating \$30,000,000 for this purpose would be taken up by the Senate at the earliest practicable date and passed

up by the Senate at the earliest practicable date and passed.

The Surgeon General's letter said that 10,000 Government beds were urgently needed for disabled ex-service men at a cost of approximately \$3,000 a bed, and called attention to the France bill, appropriating \$29,530,000, approximately the amount needed, was on the calendar of the Senate. General Cumming told the Senators that the year 1921 dawned with 22,292 disabled ex-service men under treatment, 12,511 in Government hospitals and 9,781 in contract institutions. The Public Health Service, he said, will soon have under operation hospitals providing 19,879 beds, but 10,347 of them "are in hospitals of flimsy and inflammable construction or in hospitals leased by the construction or in hospitals leased. mable construction or in hospitals leased by the service under leaser that cannot be counted upon." He reported that 'there is urgent need for 4,800 additional beds for tubercular patients, 4,500 additional beds





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for insane patients and 900 additional beds for general medical and surgical patients."

The House of Representatives recently displayed some nervousness over the result of the way it cut the appropriations for the disabled in the civil sundry bill by \$100,000, o00 at one swoop. Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, getting the floor in the midst of a recent consideration of the bill appropriating money with which to pay the expenses of sending the members of the electoral college to Washington, suddenly announced that it was the first opportunity that he had had to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee a question that had been bothering him. He said that the statement had gone forth to the country that the House had failed to make provision for tubercular and neuro-psychiatric exservice patients in the Civil Sundry Act and asked Representative Good, chairman of the committee, if that were true.

#### Charges Deliberate, Falsehood

Mr. Good promptly replied that the bill as passed carried all of the appropriation asked for the tubercular institution at Johnson City, Tenn., and the mental institution at Marion, Ind., and dismissed the question with the assertion that "The statement that Courses has not appropriated

question with the assertion that "The statement that Congress has not appropriated anything for these soldiers is absolutely and deliberately false."

Persons in touch with the situation declared that Representative Good had not met the issue squarely, that he had merely cited appropriations made for the conversion of two institutions already existing, and ignored the fact that the House Appropriations Committee struck out in entirety the \$35,000,000 item asked for construction of new hospitals.

Despite vigorous efforts to prevent it, the

Despite vigorous efforts to prevent it, the appropriation for the current overhead expenses of the Bureau of War Risk Insurpenses of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, as agreed upon in the House Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, carries this proviso: "That no part of this sum shall be expended for salaries or expenses in soliciting the reinstatement of lapsed insurance." The action of the House was a frank notice to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that any vigorous campaign for the reinstatement of insurance by ex-service persons would receive the Congressional frown.

#### War Records Endangered

War Records Endangered

The recent burning of a Government building in Washington with the loss of the original census records for the last 120 years has created in Congress a new demand for a great national archives building. Representative Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, stated on the floor that "very important documents with reference to the American Expeditionary Forces in recent service are now kept" in a firetrap of a temporary shell building in Washington, which, if it caught fire, would certainly be destroyed. The records of the Civil War, said Mr. Fess, are now being kept in a garage, having been moved from the State, War and Navy Building to make room for clerks during the World War. More than 200 fires have taken place in Government buildings at Washington since 1873.

With the majority leaders of Congress determined to hold up all post office appointments until after March 4, and with many hundred ex-service men and women designated for such places but awaiting confirmation by Congress, Senator Fletcher, of Florida, has introduced a resolution in the Senate by which the Postmaster General would be instructed to furnish Congress with a list of all ex-service men and their widows, appointed but not confirmed, with a view to immediate action by Congress of Following the adoption by Congress of

with a view to immediate action by Congress.

Following the adoption by Congress of a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cease recruiting until the Regular Army has been returned to sixty-three and one-half percent of the strength of 280,000 authorized under the Army Reorganization Act of June, 1920, members of the military affairs committee of the American Legion appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs and pleaded that the potential military strength of the

country developed during the war be not lost through too drastic economies.

"The American Legion's sole concern is to preserve the country's military policy as outlined in the Army Reorganization Act," the House Committee was told by Wade H. Hayes, chairman of the Legion's committee.

## UNALTERED U.S. UNIFORMS WORN BY POLISH SOLDIERS

A MERICAN uniforms are being worn unaltered by soldiers of several foreign countries, some of which are engaged

unaltered by soldiers of several foreign countries, some of which are engaged in war, according to information received from Americans in Poland.

A former A. E. F. officer who went to Poland after the Armistice, makes this statement of the circumstances, under which American O. D. has been placed on the backs of Polish soldiers:

"From the various storehouses in the A. E. F. enormous quantities of uniform equipment were withdrawn and sold by the United States Liquidation Board to the various small countries which sprang up after the Armistice. The ruling at first was that the buttons should be removed and the clothing re-dyed. For a very short time this was done—until the claim was advanced that the dyes could not be procured. Then the uniforms were sold undyed and without any restrictions as to coloring, but the buttons were removed. Units in the various small country armies could not be distinguished from A. E. F. troops except on close observation. As a consequence, every time a crime was comitted by a person in a U. S. A. uniform consequence, every time a crime was committed by a person in a U. S. A. uniform,

mitted by a person in a U. S. A. uniform, the foreign papers made a great cry about the criminality among American troops. Investigations almost always developed that the culprits were not Americans.

"The button shortage must have become acute, for when thousands of uniforms were being purchased by Poland, the edict covering the removal of buttons was removed, and the U. S. A. uniforms, without alterations and with the original buttons were sent to equip Polish troops."

Vocational Officers Agree on Program—The semi-annual conference of all District Vocational Officers of the Federal Board for Vocational Education was held recently at Washington. The district officers reported that approximately 5,000 men have finished their courses and are now pursuing gainful occupations, with an average earning capacity of \$130 a month. All except ten percent of the men now in training are getting the full \$100 permitted them as a maximum for living expenses. Field workers reported that there still is need for a fund from which loans might be made to tide over disabled men during their first two weeks of training. The Elks, who had been providing such a fund, served notice that it would not be available after February 1. To date disabled men going in training have borrowed \$623,570 from the Elks' fund and have paid back \$547,802, all of their own accord, there being no provision made whereby the amounts borrowed could be deducted from their training pay. The abolition of all distinctions in the amount of training pay, the creation of a government loan and revolving fund to take the place of the Elks' fund and the authorization of the Board to give men in training medical care and treatment, were agreed upon as neces-Board to give men in training medical care and treatment, were agreed upon as neces-sary to the 1921 rehabilitation program.

Flag Not to Be Buried with Coffins—The Secretary of War in a recent decision has approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster General of the Army that in military funerals the flag should not be buried with a coffin. Each shipping case containing the remains of American military dead returned from Europe is draped with a flag which should remain in place until just after the closing of the funeral ceremonies, when it is removed. This is the practice at burials in all National Cometeries and the one which, it is said, should prevail at all military funerals. When a body is shipped to relatives for private burial, the flag which drapes the shipping case may be retained by them.



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THE VOICE of the LEGION

Responsibility is disclaimed for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department, which is open to all readers for discussion of subjects of general interest. Because of space demands, all letters are subject to abridgement.

## Uniforms and Insignia

To the Editor: I have read with interest the discussions in "The Voice of the Legion" with reference to the wearing of uniforms and insignia in parades. It seems as if a and insignia in parades. It seems as if a number were making a mountain out of a mole-hill. I happened to be in Baker, Ore., on Armistice Day, and took part in the local post's parade. There were approximately 100 men in uniform, all wearing their "pre-Armistice" insignia of rank.

I recall that there were three majors,

I recall that there were three majors, two captains, four lieutenants representing the army and one naval lieutenant, and practically every non-commissioned grade was represented. The men marched in company formation, commanded by an exquartermaster sergeant. While every man wore the insignia of his rank, I never saw hetter compadashin among a hunch of men better comradeship among a bunch of men. The writer was sandwiched between a corporal of marines and a buck private, and other men who had been commissioned officers during the war were in like positions. And I'll say we had a good time. After it And I'll say we had a good time. After it was all over, we resumed civilian clothes and were just as it was meant to be—plain citizens. I worked hard for my war-time rank, and when we turn out, I like to wear the insignia. And I notice that every corporal is just as proud of his stripes as the ex-captain is of his bars. Most of us were buck privates once, and we know how the other fellow feels.

EX-MAJOR

Baker, Oregon.

## Red Cross Chaplains

To the Editor: Many of the men who served as Red Cross Chaplains during the World War have expressed a desire to help in the activities of the Legion, but although the they were of the militarized branch of the Red Cross with an assimilated rank recognized by the Government and given exactly the same standing in Evacuation and Base Hospitals as other Chaplains, they may not become members of any post of the Legion except by the courtesy of honorary membership.

Many of these men applied for Red Cross Many of these men applied for Red Cross Chaplaincies knowing that this would give them the best opportunity for work in their line, since the wounded and dying in a single Evacuation Hospital often numbered over a thousand men while Base Hospital centres often had fifteen or twenty thousand patients, some even more. The Bursal Grove Chaplains of Baris centres often had fifteen or twenty thousand patients, some even more. The Bureau of the Red Cross Chaplains at Paris was directly under the Senior Chaplain of the A. E. F. at G. H. Q., and such Chaplains were responsible to him. At one time an order went through that all such Chaplains would be taken over by the Army as the Red Cross nurses were, but this order was finally rescinded, the existing arrangement being satisfactory with no conflict of authority. authority.

If regular membership cannot be offered, it would be a courtesy if individual posts would offer honorary membership to any former Red Cross Chaplain living in their

CHAPLAIN

Philadelphia, Pa.

## The Unfit and the Draft

To the Editor: The Secretary of War's recent statement of the relative sizes of the armies in Europe at the time of the Armistice should cause astonishment. In effect he says that on November 11, 1918, the United States had more men on the Western Front than England, and that if the war had continued into 1919 we should have had more men on the battle lines than Evance had. In other words if the war had France had. In other words, if the war had continued we should have had an Army larger than the combined armies of the

country which was invaded and the one whose shores were threatened.

In its haste to assemble the biggest Army of all history, our War Department gave too little attention to the quality of that Army. As a medical officer of two years experience, my testimony is that thousands of men were carried on the Army rolls who were physically and mentally unfit to be in were physically and mentally unfit to be in any Army, unless it be that of a country reduced to the desperation where shadows and half-men must be used. There were 400,000 officers and enlisted men in the Medical Department alone of our Army, half of whose time was taken up looking after human debris which never should have been called into the Army, or else should have been returned speedily to civil life. Military service in the United States has

Military service in the United States has been cheapened today because the machinery of the draft got beyond control and was rapidly sweeping into the Army the male population of the country, fit and unfit. The American people have resented this fact in the conduct of the war and the waste of our money. Their voice was unmistakable in the election. Right or wrong, the people wished to show Europe that we resented being the kind Uncle and easy mark indefinitely. In any other war, let us give more attention to the quality of the Army, less to mere quantity.

the Army, less to mere quantity.

N. R. PRICE, M.D.

Ex-Captain, Medical Corps

Marlinton, W. Va.

## He Disagrees

To the Editor: In a recent issue I read To the Editor: In a recent issue I read with interest the letter of Ellis E. Andrews entitled "What the Allies Owe Us." I would appreciate seeing in our WEEKLY my viewpoint of the proposed cancellation of the \$10,000,000,000 loans made to France, England, Belgium, Italy, etc.

I would protest such action to the last ditch for these reasons: How much did England charge our Government of the such action to the last ditch for these reasons:

England charge our Government for simplifying us across the pond, charge us for going over to help her win the war? Boys, what do you say? Do we forget the orange marmalade and tripe?

How much did England charge us for the polyment to you are the sounce to get a sounce.

stopping at her rest camps to get a square meal of our own bully beef and hard tack?

How much did France charge us for riding on her Hommes 40 Chevaux 8? The

riding on her Hommes 40 Chevaux 8? The great old 8.40 express!

How much did she charge us for billeting our troops, for the use of her barracks, her horses, artillery, etc.?

England can afford to pay back her debts to us with her many colonies. Look up her financial condition of today!

E. ROLLER

Napa, Cal.

## The Blue Laws

To the Editor: Our country has always had the name of being a free country. I thought we went to Europe to make the world safe for democracy. But now, it seems, we are in danger of being enslaved by a tyranny of anachronistic, narrow-minded goody-goodies who want to nail an American translation of "verboten" onto simple pleasures of everyday life and to make one day in each week dismally intolermake one day in each week dismally intolerable in the name of religion.

I picked up my newspaper today. What did I see? First, a story saying that a bill had been introduced into the Tennessee had been introduced into the Tennessee State senate to forbid operation of freight and passenger trains on Sunday, to prohibit Sunday baseball and other sports, the publication of newspapers and all buying and selling in stores on the Sabbath. It may be a joke, but the Associated Press didn't indicate that it was. The second story I saw said an anti-tobacco bill was about to be introduced into the Utah legislature—a proposal to prohibit the smoking of pipe or cigar in any public place with the exception of the street. I suppose the bright Utah legislator who has this idea would also want to prohibit smoking in the streets under a certain width or where the ventilation was faulty. tion was faulty.

EX-SOLDIER

Wenatchee, Wash.

### Three Years After

Three Years After

To the Editor: As a former doughboy, who was cheered, patted on the back and told that nothing would be too good for him when he had finished his part in the war, I happened to find myself in this second week of January, 1921, at a hearing at which representatives of big business were telling members of the Senate Finance Committee why they and their friends should not be taxed to give compensation to the veterans of the World War.

It was a notable array of big business men that gathered in one corner of the long committee room on the third floor of the white marble Senate Office Building. They all sat together and prompted one another whenever there seemed to be a hitch in the proceedings. There was perfect liaison. All but two of them were baldheaded. It was very impressive to think that one of these men alone, the representative of the New York Stock Exchange, who sat there so quietly with glasses, grey spats and partly bald head, and who looked for all the world as if he would have made a fine colonel in the S. O. S., was the head of a business that, according to his testimony, amounted to eleven billion dollars in the last five years. Old Midas and Old Croesus, could they have seen the money represented in that little corner, would have realized what pikers they were.

There was one thing, however, conspicuous for its absence in that little crowd. I

corner, would have realized what pikers they were.

There was one thing, however, conspicuous for its absence in that little crowd. I watched particularly to see if there was a single discharge or American Legion button in any one of the eight lapels. There was not. And just across the room in the opposite corner in distinct contrast there was a little group of ex-service men, two of them disabled in the service and one with a leg gone, whose sum total of worldly goods would be just about the clothes they had on their backs. I heard one of them say as he went out, pointing to his discharge button, "I would not trade places with any one of them for the world."

I wish that the people of the United States could have passed judgment in that hearing. In one sense judgment was, in fact, passed. Only three or four members of the committee were present and none of them seemed sufficiently interested to ask any questions.

any questions.

Washington, D. C.

## A Verse to Match

To the Editor: G. K. Chesterton, the noted English satirist who is one of the swarm of British literary men William Jennings Bryaning through this country at present, wrote a little verse about the statesment of his native land not long ago.

The men that worked for England, They have their graves at home; And bees and birds of England, About the cross can roam.

But they that fought for England, Following a falling star; Alas, alas, for England, They have their graves afar.

And they that rule in England, In stately conclave met; Alas, alas, for England, They have no graves as yet.

Why couldn't Mr. Chesterton, in one of his spare moments while over here, knock out something about the flag-waving, wartime patriots whose pocketbooks have contracted lockjaw since the proposed soldiers' compensation legislation was first talked

J. S. E.





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# PHE OBSERVATION POS Conducted by the National Adjutant

THE Department Executive Committee of Ohio recently passed a resolution requesting that all posts of the Department submit to Department Headquarters all resolutions which relate to debatable questions of State or national scope before publicity is given such resolutions. In doing so the Ohio executive committee is trying to iron out a difficulty which has caused a certain amount of confusion and embarrassment in the Legion right along. The action is designed to unify the efforts of all posts of the Department and prevent confusion as to specific policies adopted by the Legion. The resolution was passed after several posts in Ohio—just as they have done in about every other Department of the Legion at some time or another without consulting their Department officials—publicly asked for specific action upon a State licly asked for specific action upon a State bonus and other matters, of interest not to that post alone, but to every one of the other posts in the State. It's the old story of marching in forma-tion. Suppose that in the old days a de-tachment of five hundred mcn had been ordered to go somewhere. And suppose

ordered to go somewhere. And suppose there was no discipline and each of the five hundred had his own idea about how to get

hundred had his own idea about how to get there. Some wanted to walk beside the road; some wanted to march ten miles a day; some wanted to march twenty miles. Some wanted to take one route; some another. We would all be arguing yet with the supply sergeant about new breeches. It's about the same with five hundred Legion posts. They've got to keep in formation if they want to get anywhere. Suppose one post holds a meeting and announces to the world, "We want this." Another post declares, "We want that." And another comes along and says, "We want the other thing." When the Department officers and committees, whom the ment officers and committees, whom the

posts have chosen to represent them, come out with a unified expression from all posts in the Department, saying, "Here is what the Legion in this State wants," the situation is so confused that the public, or the legislators or the editors concerned are likely to say, "You fellows don't know what you do want."

This is the sort of thing that is likely to

This is the sort of thing that is likely to give people the impression that there is dissension or lack of unanimity in the Legion. The question is highly important now because many State legislatures are in session and most Departments are asking their legislatures for new laws of various sorts. A question is debatable in the Legion until decision is made upon it by a national, department or county convention, or until it is decided by national, department or county committees or officials responsible. county committees or officials responsible. If a post without authority demands public action upon a matter which transcends its local field it exceeds its authority and complicates the situation. After a decision has been made by the proper body or official the question at issue ceases to be a matter for debate. It becomes the objective of the Legion. And after the decision is made each post should get in formation, go over the top with the gang and help take that the top with the gang and help take that objective.

A PPROXIMATELY ninety percent of the "kicks" which drift into headquarters from Departments and posts have to do with non-receipt of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. If members who are behind will pay up their 1921 dues now, and if every member will make sure that his post adjutant has an accurate record of his name and address this confusion can be avoided. How can you expect to get the magazine if you aren't paid up or if your A. P. O. is down wrong?

## DISABLED VETERANS' CLAIMS

IN connection with The American Legion's nation-wide effort to humanize the lot of the disabled ex-service men and to settle outstanding cases of compensation, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY will receive direct complaints of Government dereliction which cannot be satisfactorily settled locally.

All persons who have knowledge of such cases, whether they are directly concerned or not, are asked to report them. Complaints should be full and specific, giving names, dates and places. They should be addressed to Compensation Editor, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43rd street, New York City.

This magazine will deliver the complaints to National Headquarters of The American Legion, which will take them up individually with the head of the Government department responsible, insisting upon prompt action and decision.

S INCE the above notice was first printed in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY on December 17, 1920, an average of twenty eases a day have been reported to the Com-pensation Editor, the number received to date totaling more than 600. With few exceptions the letters have reported legitimate claims, against the Government. Many of them recited tales of real hardship and suffering and of discouraging experiences with the Government agencies involved. A small percentage of the letters have indi-cated that the writers were under a mis-apprehension of their rights under the law, there has been a notable scarcity of letters founded on an effort to obtain compensation or assistance to an unreasonable amount.

Letters have come from men in universities, men on ranches, men in the lumber camps of the Northwest, men in insane

asylums. One was written from a jail. Another disclosed the case of an insanc ex-service man in an almshouse in Edinburgh, Scotland. His case is settled and he will receive compensation as soon as a guardian can be appointed. All'complaints received are being handled by the Service Division of National Headquarters. The cases are being taken up individually with the Government office responsible. It has been necessary to thresh out directly about one-third of the cases with the Washington head of the service involved.

head of the service involved.

Typical of the cases which have already been adjusted is that of John A. O'Leary, of New York City. In a letter to the Compensation Editor, Mr. O'Leary said:

"I beg to inform you of the rather speedy settlement of my claim for compensation, which, by the way, had been hanging fire for six months before the Legion got after them. By them I have reference to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

"I wish to thank The American Legion whelch extending for the state of the state

wholeheartedly for getting my claim through. More so do I thank the Legion for the speedy manner in which my particular case was settled. Last Saturday, January 8, I received a letter from National Headquarters of the Legion informing me that my case was being taken up with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and on Wednesday, January 12, I was informed of my award. I think that this eclipses all former records. And, withal, I am not as yet a member of the Legion, but you can rest assured that I will be very soon. Incidentally, I shall be one of the best boosters in the Legion, as I believe in showing appreciation by more than mere words.

"Very truly yours,
"JOHN A. O'LEARY"

Address.

## BULLETINS FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM DEMANDS 100 PERCENT COOPERATION

SPECIAL NO. 2

January 20, 1921

January 20, 1921

The legislative program of The American
Legion was adopted by the national convention. The National Commander and the legislative committee were charged with the responsibility of securing the enactment of legislation to accomplish this program. The program
is very comprehensive. Of necessity, some
parts of it are more important than others.
The National Commander, in conference with
the legislative committee, has decided upon
concentrating upon certain features of legislation for which there seems hope of passage.

In this they are carrying out the mandate of

concentrating upon certain features of legislation for which there seems hope of passage.

In this they are carrying out the mandate of the convention which stated that legislation in the interest of sick and disabled, and dependents of deceased comrades should take precedence over all other legislation in which The American Legion is interested. Immediately following legislation of this kind is the adjusted compensation program.

There are many things on which national legislation would be desirable. It is not advisable to initiate legislation not contemplated by the national convention and, if it were, the ones to initiate such legislation are the national executive or national legislative committees with the approval of the National Commander. In the meantime, all those familiar with the legislative situation in Congress agree that the greatest single factor which in the past has contributed, and which is contributing, to the embarrassment of the Legion in carrying out the national legislative program, is the sporadic, uncoordinated efforts of individual members of The American Legion in going to individual members of The American Legion, some desirable, others not. The lack of team play and coordination within our own ranks is the most serious obstacle which we have to face today. It should be clearly understood that the Department, county or post of The American Legion which undertakes to secure the passage of legislation independently and not as contemplated by the action of the national convention through any other channel than through the national legislative committee, is doing The American Legion as much or more harm than can opposition from any outside source.

Let's be frank and fair with one another and see thinks in their true light. In a great na-

doing The American Legion as much or more harm than can opposition from any outside source.

Let's be frank and fair with one another and see things in their true light. In a great national movement it is absolutely essential that many desirable matters of lesser importance give way in order that the great fundamental necessities receive the united backing of our entire energy and memhership.

The unit of The American Legion which cannot play ball and give its whole-hearted support to the great program, which was outlined by the second national convention, has failed to grasp the spirit of The American Legion. Members of Congress, the National Commander, the chairman and vice-chairman of the national legislative committee and individual Legionnaires in touch with the situation in Washington, D. C., have reported repeatedly since the opening of Congress that activities of individual delegations of veterans are playing directly into the hands of opponents of all forms of beneficial legislation and is the greatest single factor which The American Legion has to overcome today. This condition was true last year.

The National Commander expects every Deartment to see to it that the influence of that

has to overcome today. This condition was true last year.

The National Commander expects every Department to see to it that the influence of that Department is behind the national program, exerted in the proper manner, and that its activities, pertaining to national legislation, are directed in the proper manner through the national legislative committee.

LEMUEL BOLLES National Adjutant

## **GRAVE MARKERS**

EMBLEM NO. 1

On all orders for official American Legion grave markers received on and after January 1, 1921, the price will be \$4.00 each delivered.

Posts who are planning to decorate graves of deceased members of The American Legion and graves of deceased soldiers returned from France with The American Legion grave markers next Memorial Day should place their order as soon as possible in order to avoid the delay and rush as experienced the two weeks preceding last Memorial Day.

LEMUEL BOLLES National Adjutant

· Paris, France, February 4, 1921.

## To Commanders of All Posts of The American Legion and to the Presidents of All Units of the Women's Auxiliary.

I, Madame E. Guerin, whom you called, at your last national convention in Cleveland, "The Poppy Lady of France," am unable to write to you all individually as I would like to do, so I am using the best available means I know of for placing my message before you-your own official publication.



You all remember that the national convention of The American Legion in Cleveland adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, a movement has been instituted to adopt the poppy as the memorial flower of The American Legion throughout the nation; and,
"Whereas, out of this should come some symbol to perpetually remind us, and to unfailingly teach coming generations, the value of the 'Light of Liberty' and our debt to those who helped to save it for us by paying the supreme sacrifice, and that we may not forget that.

'In Flanders fields the poppies grow Among the crosses-row on row

"Therefore, be it resolved, by The American Legion in convention assembled, that the movement to have the poppy adopted as the memorial flower of The American Legion be endorsed; and be it further

"Resolved, that each member of The American Legion be urged to wear a red poppy on May 30 of each year; and be it further

"Resolved, that the National Convention adopt the poppy as the official memorial flower of The American Legion."

Widows and daughters of men of France who lost their lives in service during the World War, are making millions of red silk poppies which will be sold at ten cents each in the United States and Europe between now and next Decoration Day under the auspices of The American & French Children's League, of which I am the founder and director. Our League will apply the money thus raised to the relief of the children in the devastated regions.

The League has opened an office in Indianapolis and its treasurer is your own National Treasurer of The American Legion, Robert H. Tyndall. It is important that we know as early as possible how many members of your post and auxiliary unit will want these silk poppies to wear on May 30. So please take this matter up at your next post or unit meeting and then tear off the attached coupon and mail it, with your remittance, to Madame Isabelle Mack. 238 East 10th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) MME. E. GUERIN.

MADAME ISABELLE MACK, 238 East 10th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Madame: Inclosed find \$ . . . . for which please mail me . . . . . . red silk poppies to be worn by members of the American Legion and its Women's Auxiliary next Decoration Day

President

THE AMERICAN LEGION. WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, THE AMERICAN LEGION

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## HOW CANADA'S VETERANS ARE FARING

(Continued from page 7)

The total number of disabilities under The total number of disabilities under pension was 69,583. Wives totalled 29,313 and other dependents 42,658, making 141,554 persons for whom \$14,305,441 was paid. The total yearly liability amounts to \$25,406,904. The pensions included 10,371 widows and 17,293 children, and the disabilities included 29,313 wives and a large number of children.

The percentage of pensioners having children is 27. The number of wives with children who receive pensions is 65 percent, and the percentage of pensioned wives without children is 35.
What has already been written shows

what the Government has done to prepare the physically and mentally disabled soldier for entering upon civilian duties. This brings us to the excellent work which has been performed by the Soldiers' Settlement Board throughout the Dominion.

This Board was created with the idea of helping the returned man to make a success of farm life on his own land. That the scheme is a success is evidenced by the following figures, which are for the calendar year of 1920:

Acres of new land broken in 1920 by soldier settlers in western provinces alone, 202,730; total acreage of land taken up by returned soldiers in western provinces, 3,100,000, of which some two million acres are free lands granted to veterans, of whom 8,192 have availed themselves of land grants.

In November the Board announced that loans to ex-service men who wanted farms of their own had passed the \$80,000,000 mark, which figure represented not quite 20,000 settlers' loans. These were distributed by provinces as

follows:

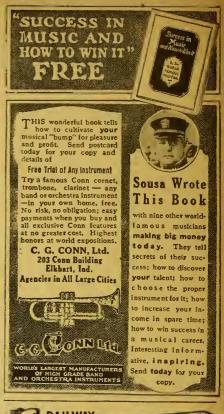
	Settlers	Loans
Prince Edward Island	302	\$814,957
Nova Scotia	395	1,287,928
New Brunswick	505	1,449,704
Quebec	459	1,899,434
Ontario	1,403	6,064,042
Manitoba	3,289	13,267,826
Saskatchewan	4,375	19,843,091
Alberta	5,710	22,829,040
British Columbia	2,941	12,857,021

At the same time the Board announced that of 58,811 veterans who had made applications for benefits un-der the Act, 41,906 had been pro-nounced "qualified to farm." Two hundred and ninety soldier farmers already had repaid their loans in full. Stock and equipment purchases made by the Stock board in the interests of its clients totalled \$22,619,758, on which special arrangements had effected a saving of \$742,568.

The Soldiers' Land Settlement Act of 1917 provided that the returned soldier was entitled to an entry of Dominion lands of 160 acres in addition to ordinary homestead rights. The act went beyond previous legislation in providing a loan to the settler not exceeding \$2,500 on his land. This was the first time that a Dominion Parliament had ever ventured into lending to

encourage settlers.

As time went on it became apparent that the area of available land suitable for agriculture in the western provinces was going to be insufficient. After thoroughly investigating the situation, the federal government passed an Order-in-Council on February 11, 1918, by which the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board got authority to acquire private-





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ly-owned lands for sale to settlers as defined by the Soldiers' Settlement Act.

The Board was empowered to sell an acreage not greater than 320 acres with the provision that the land should be sold at the price at which it had been acquired and that the amount owed by the returned man on the land should not exceed \$4,500, he to pay not less than ten percent of the cost.

The Order-in-Council provided that the Board should have power to acquire the stock and implements and to sell them at cost to the veteran, \$2,000 being the maximum allotted to each applicant, and, further, to lend the man upon his improvements, or upon improvements to be made, a sum not exceeding \$1,000. The old Act of 1917 gave power to lend not only upon the homesteads of soldiers, but also to returned men who owned their land, a sum not exceeding \$2,500. By the terms of the Order-in-Council of February, 1918, land acquired by the Board must be resold to the soldier and the unpaid balance of the sale price made repayable in twenty-five annual instalments, including interest by amortization at five percent.

The \$1,000 maximum loan for improvements is to be repayable on the same terms, but the stock and equipment loan, as it is made on perishable articles, is to be repaid in four instalments, beginning in the third year, although the settler will be relieved entirely of any obligation for the first

two years.

Last March further legislation was passed to provide that the loan on the stock and equipment of the veteran who bought land might also be made to the man who homesteaded under the Act of 1917. From that date onward he became entitled, if classified as qualified, to a loan of \$2,000 in addition to the \$2,500 loan.

The big problem with which the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board has had to deal has not been so much the acquiring of suitable land at a fair price as the selection of suitable men to go on the land—men, that is, who had a reasonable chance of achieving success. With this in view the Board has established a system of practical farming courses in every province and these courses of study, or rather of plain hard work, are of about three months. The work is designed to fit the veterans not to be experts in agriculture, but to be useful men on the land.

There is also a system by which selected farmers are listed to give special attention to veterans who work for them as a special preparation for actual farming. The married man who is recommended by the Board to go on land is entitled to \$20 a month in addition to the wages he gets on the farm and receives \$6 a month for each child. Corresponding rates which are somewhat more liberal are allowed to men attending agricultural colleges. The general purpose is to enable the man to conserve what money he has saved and so have it at his disposal when he becomes qualified and wants to buy land for himself. All the agricultural training is free, and those taking advantage of it also have free board.

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FARM LIFE, Dept. 392. Spençer, Indiana. Dear Sir:—Here is my solution of the picture. If correct, enter me in your Grand Prize subscription contest with a credit of 1,000 votes. I want one of these cars—send me full particulars.

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## TAKING THE MEASURE OF THE STARS

(Continued from page 6)

smaller, it would rotate faster. For it would still possess the same quantity of "rotary energy," since there is no friction in empty space to use up this energy. But with the same energy, the diminishing body would rotate faster, simply because a smaller body can be turned with less effort than a big one. If it turns easier, and the unchanging energy pushes just as hard as before, the result must be faster turning.

Thus speeding up, the plastic gaseous body would bulge out at the equator and become flattened at the poles. This fact can be verified experimentally by rotating an elastic sphere rapidly by

machinery.

Finally, as the process went on, the equator would bulge out so much that the contracting nebula would at last necessarily let go of it. Then it would break up into parts, being altogether gaseous and "unstable"; and these parts might coalesse to form a planet of the might coalesce to form a planet of the solar system. Our present sun is then merely what is left of the nebula, after the successive planets (including our

earth) have been let go.

All the above theory is Laplace's: let us see the application of it to Michelson's observation. Of course it is clear that there is nothing unexpected in Betelgeuse being as big as Mar's orbit.

Why, our own sun must once, if Laplace was right, have itself extended out be-yond Neptune's orbit. If the solar sys-tem and that of Betelgeuse are similar, Betelgeuse, though now much bigger than our sun, is already shrunk to a small fraction of our sun's original size. Betelgeuse may also have brought planets into existence, just as the sun did, but of course we cannot see them because they are too small to be seen so far away from us.

Thus the Michelson observation betalting the beautiful to be seen to be a seen to

comes especially important in its bearing on theories of cosmic evolution. It must be regarded as a strong bit of evidence favorable to Laplace's theory, which has been of late years questioned seriously by various astronomers.

## A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 4)

full of shell holes, strongly fortified and protected with every sort of defence which the enemy could contrive.

The casualties in the advance line were very heavy. The Boche was hurling him better mechanisms of the server were very heavy.

ing his potato masher grenades every second and I ordered the men to withdraw to shell holes. This was after I had had about fifteen casualties among the forty men. Before leaving the trench we blew up machine guns, an anti-tank rifle and a minnenwerfer and took with us German grenades which we found there.

While we were engaged in this work, grenades were thrown at me which knocked me down, wounding me, and some of the men evacuated the trench, believing I had been killed. I quickly recovered, however, and with the remaining men took a very good position covering the trench we had occupied, as well as the Hindenburg line, and caused many casualties to the enemy in their attempts to recapture the

trench.,

(To be continued)

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We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to promptly report any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in The American Legion Weekly. Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch.)

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY



emotion."

Mr. Edison selected William J. Burns, the great detective, as the most sophisticated man. Mr. Burns' chart is reproduced. Mr. Edison needs thousands of charts because his research work must be conducted on the law of averages.

Mood Change Chart		
An Analysis of Your Mental Reactions to Music, as Rr-Carated by the New Edison, "the Phonograph with a Soul,"		
Date of Tess Nor 16 20 5. What was your mood im- 1. Place Edison Shop mediately preceding test?		
2. Time (Mark X in square)	. (Mark X in square)	
Morning Afternoon S Evening	Serious or ⊠ Worried or □ Gay □ Carefree □	
3. Weather (Mark X in square)  Dull Cold S	P Guest C Guest	
Bright	Depressed or	
feel like hearing? (Mark all words which describe such music with X is agreen).  Tender [ Vivacious ] Joyous [ Solemn [ Majestic ] Weird [	Fatigued or Sad or Unfatigued Doyful	
Martial Exciting Gay	Discouraged	
Simple Dreamy Sad	or Optimistic 🗌	
6. As a result of the test, what were your most noticeable mood changes?  (Serious to gay, gay to serious, worried to carefree, nervous to composed, etc.)		
Serious Garahar	Re-Creation Causing Such Change	
Company Gay	alice Blue Gover	
7.		
7. Please comment on manner in which mood changes occurred:		
and unted the fact that listening to		
the music produced on the Edison my		
Please fill in, signt and hand to Edison dealer.  Music Research Department Edison Laboratories Orange, N. J.  Address		

## Will You Join Mr. Edison in an Experiment?

2400 years ago, Confucius called music "The sacred tongue of God." 400 years ago, Martin Luther said: "Music is the only art that can calm the agitations of the soul." 116 years ago, Napoleon said: "Music is the art to which law makers ought to give the greatest encouragement.'

WHEN the Mood Change Chart was printed, Mr. Edison said "Who is the most

sophisticated man in New York? That man will be an

ideal subject for the Mood

Change Test because he will

Mr. Edison has recently produced a new phonograph of such perfect realism that its RE-CREATION of music cannot be distinguished from the original music. As a result of this wonderful new invention, every home can now enjoy the full benefits of the world's best music.

For many centuries, the power of music has been appreciated—but never has it been fully understood. For the purpose of ascertaining and classilying the effects of music on the minds and moods of mankind, Mr. Edison has associated with himself world-famed psychologists. Much research work

has already been done. Will you assist by analyzing your own mental reactions to music, and those of as many friends, as you can interest in the work? Your co-operation will be appreciated by Mr. Edison and his associates.

Please examine the chart that is reproduced above. The Edison dealer in your locality will furnish you as many of these charts as you require.

If you do not own a New Edison, the Edison dealer in your locality will welcome your making the test in his store. Should you like to call in some of your friends, the Edison dealer will probably be willing to loan you an instrument and the necessary RE-CREATIONS, so that you can make the test in your own home. Watch for his announcement in your local newspaper. Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.

# The

The Phonograph with a Soul'



## When a man "Then I discovered the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Ind in a few months of pleasant, systematic reading I had made more progress than in all the years before." reads in circles-What happens?

TP to a certain point, the career of D. J. Leary was like that of thousands of other men in business.

Deprived of the advantages of education he was compelled to make his way up thru the ranks. He rose from one small position to another, and there was every reason why he should end in a merely departmental place-a cog in the business machine. He realized that he stood at the crossroads. Would he drift on as a mere routine worker? Nine out of ten men do. Or would he somehow get the training that would lift him into larger things?

## Let him tell what happened

DISCOVERED time and again the difficulty I faced in having so little fundamental education," he writes. "I realized the importance of study, and began reading miscellaneous books, and articles on business, trying to get out of them what I could.

"I was thoroly discouraged. My reading was so scattered that I knew it was doing me no good."

It was then, when his study seemed to be carrying him nowhere, that he made the big discovery.

## More progress in just a few months than in all the years before

"HEN the Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute was brought to my attention,' he continues, "and in it I found a carefully worked out plan whereby I might cover the entire field of business without wasting a bit of my time.

"I found that in a few months I had made more progress in mastering the fundamentals of business than in all the years before."

What those months of reading meant as a foundation for business progress the next five years were to show. While still a young manhe had his chance as a salesman; today, only five years later, he is Treasurer and General Manager of the Diamond Bottling Corporation of Waterbury, Conn., and sole owner of another important business in that city.

The Modern Business Course and Service is giving him the capacity to make large plans and the self-confidence to carry them thru. Five years plus definite business training were enough to start him well on the way to real

If the Alexander Hamilton Institute can do so much for Mr. Leary, with all his/handicaps of education, how much more should it mean to you, with your better education and larger business experience?

## Are you merely reading

HOUSANDS of ambitious men arc making the mistake that D. J. Leary made; they are merely reading in circles.

They want to know something about the fundamentals of selling and merchandising, for example. But where shall they find it? A thousand books have been published on these subjects; and a dozen articles appear every month.

The same is true of accounting; of corporation finance; of transportation; of cost finding; of factory and office management.

Among such a bewildering mass of books they waste their lives, and traveling a weary circle, wind up at almost the same point where they began.

Thousands of men in every kind and department of business have found in the Modern Business Course and Scrvice a shorter path to success; just as Mr. Leary is finding in it the one definite constructive training that he needs most.

## "Forging Ahead in Business"

A LL the facts are contained in a 116-page book "Forging Ahead in Business." If you "have no time to read," if you feel that the miscellaneous reading you have done has not counted in definite progress, send for this valuable little book. It tells just how the Modern Business Course and Scrvice is arranged to meet your needs; and just what a few months of definite, orderly reading have meant in the success of other men. Enough copies of this booklet have been printed to give one to every thoughtful reader of this magazine. Send for your copy today.

Alexander Hamilton Institute

966 Astor Place, New York City	
Sand me "Forging Ahead in Business" which I may keep without obligation.	Modern

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Business Position			

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